

STATE OF TRADE

RETAIL TRADE IN CITY REPORT-
ED TO BETTER, BUT COUN-
TRY STILL IS BACKWARD.Jobbers and Manufacturers Conserva-
tive in Actions—Liquidation Is Pro-
gressing, But the Goal of Pre-War
Normalcy Is Long Way Off.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

New York.—The past week has shown the usual combination of favorable and unfavorable business indications, with the former slightly in the ascendant. Retail trade seems better in city than in country districts, where the farmer is busier and where reduced buying power is most complained of. Jobbers are beginning their preparations for inventory taking as of June 1, and are, consequently, not disposed to go much into new undertakings for the time being. They have no desire to carry a lot of stock, in view of the uncertainty as to the courses of prices and the hating method of buying on the part of retailers.

In certain of the dry goods lines, especially in cottons, the better opinion is that the declines in prices have reached lower levels than they are likely to remain at for any length of time. As it is, whenever demand becomes a little stronger, the disposition is to increase the price of any construction called for. There are some mill men who do not favor such a course, believing that it is responsible for some of the reluctance by buyers to order as much at a time as they really should. If the latter could be assured of something like stability, they would be more inclined to put in larger orders.

But the mills themselves are not eager to contract far ahead. Most of their managers think they have done rather more than their share toward the general liquidation and that they should get prices for their products somewhat better proportioned to those set in other lines of manufacture. They cannot see the fairness of a large drop in the prices of certain commodities without a corresponding one in the others in common use. They would be content if what they buy would be at the same ratio toward what they sell as it was before the great unsettlement began, which is now on its way to normal again.

Much is heard from time to time about "returning to the normal" in the matter of business. But the term does not mean the same to all who make use of it, nor is the impression equally conveyed by it one that is justifiable. That impression is of the likelihood of a return within a reasonable period to the conditions that prevailed before the war. Yet a moment's consideration should show the improbability of this. One factor alone is sufficient to demonstrate this—the new tax law. This, too, is one that will continue for many years to come. Interest and the sinking fund of the government debt have to be provided for out of the country's production, and this exaction must add to the cost of what is produced. There is no way of escaping this burden. At the same time the increased expenses of the state, county and city governments also call for added taxes, which mean more additions to costs.

These things affect everybody, and not merely a class. They act as a bar to the reduction of expenses in the matter of labor, as well as of materials, transportation and the other elements of production, distribution and sale. In a measure, and under the stress of circumstances, efforts are being made in divers industries to overcome this handicap by greater efficiency. This is because the general public is steeling itself to get along without a number of things because it can not afford to pay the prices asked for them. But there are certain things which are necessities and which have to be provided for. These the people must have. They include especially food and shelter.

Washington Honors White.

Washington.—The wheels of Government swung to rest in Washington to stand idle until last honors shall have been paid to the memory of Edward Douglass White, Chief Justice of the United States. Under presidential order, the executive departments were to remain closed all day, lesser Courts also were at a standstill and the Senate adjourned. The House alone was in session after the funeral, driven by the urgent requirements of public business.

Charles to Move Again.

Geneva.—Former Emperor Charles of Austria Hungary has notified Swiss Federal authorities that he will leave Switzerland with his family and staff the coming August, and that meantime he will discontinue issuance of political propaganda. He declined to say where he intended to go. The Swiss Government received the former Emperor's decision with relief, as there has been constant concern over possible international complications through the presence and activities of the former ruler.

Kentucky News

STATE DEATH RATE LOWERED

As a direct result of the work that has been carried on by the Kentucky Tuberculosis Association in the State during the last two years, the death rate from the disease has fallen from 195.5 per one hundred thousand of population in 1918 to 157.2 in 1920. Dr. J. S. Lock, secretary of the association and director of the State Board of Health's Bureau for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, said in his report at the association's annual meeting in Louisville, May 14.

TRACHOMA CLINIC HELD IN KNOX COUNTY

Louisville, May 21.—Dr. C. B. Koptert, director of the State Board of Health's Bureau of Trachoma, who is holding a series of clinics in various counties in Kentucky, finished his clinic at Manchester, Clay county, last Saturday and he and his assistants spent this week holding another clinic at Barbourville. A clinic was held at Lancaster in Garrard county this week. Next week one at Jackson in Breathitt county.

Dr. Koptert reports that the clinic at Manchester was one of the most successful ever conducted by the State Board of Health. During the week 372 patients were examined, thirty-four cases of trachoma were found, and twenty-two operations were performed. The number of cases of trachoma found was lower than was anticipated and is considered distinctly encouraging.

CONVICTS BREAK FROM CAMP

Removing several boards from the flooring of the bunkhouse, three prisoners escaped from the Rockcastle county road camp on Monday. One of the prisoners was serving a term of 20 years for murder. He is Amos Fugit, of Breathitt county. Others who escaped were: Frank Webster, Jefferson county, five years for robbery, and J. T. Baydon, Jefferson county, one year for receiving stolen property.

PROHIBITION DIRECTOR TO BE SELECTED

Selection of a prohibition director for Kentucky is expected to receive consideration of Washington officials in the next few weeks. The latest applicant is Sherman Ball, of Harborsburg, a Republican lawyer. Others are Dr. L. A. Crutcher, Louisville; Thomas Ballard, Lawrenceburg; John Hardwick, Winchester; Judge Yancey Lytle, Manchester; Rorey Huntsman, Scottsville and Ben Hall, Mt. Sterling.

BEAUTY COMES WITH GROWTH

American Towns, if They Are Well Planned, Will Develop Along Proper Artistic Lines.

We see American towns in the process of growth, and the slow transition from hastily erected "shacks," a one-story general store, a blacksmith shop (these are still needed), a garage nowadays, a church and a schoolhouse, into a flourishing community not always attractive. There is a period when there are no shade trees, when streets are dusty or muddy and unpaved, where there is an unfinished appearance about everything. It is not so many years since a large number of the towns and villages of Indiana had an unkempt, untrimmed look. Seen from trains in passing, they looked uninviting. As a matter of fact, the residents had other things to think of than beauty. They were building their homes, making their living by arduous labor, sending their children to school and sacrificing many desirable things for the sake of the necessities. This is the history of all towns.

The conditions are different now. Indiana is full of beautiful towns and small cities that were the "gopher prairies" of years ago. Beautiful homes, handsome lawns, paved and shaded streets, substantial business houses, attractive public buildings, including libraries, and a general air of prosperity distinguish them. The same people live there who were there at the beginning. When they and their children came to the point where beauty and luxury could be added to the necessities of living, they reached out and provided them. It is the way with American towns.—Indianapolis Star.

Set Out Hedge Plants.

There are few homes that could not be made more attractive by a frame setting of hedge plants, not necessarily a tall-growing hedge that would enclose the grounds, but a low-growing one to mark the boundary of the home grounds and add a certain amount of privacy.

MEMORIAL DAY

I have a lover in the fields of France,
Where larks still sing and scarlet poppies wave.
There let him lie—I ask not his return
That my poor grief may tend a lonely grave.

There let him lie, among his comrades all,
In the world's common sepulchre and shrine;
The trysting-place of every nation's heart;
And let the common sorrow hallow mine.

But let me plant beside his resting-place,
Where fleur-de-lis and scarlet poppies nod,
A bit of beauty from his native land—
The yellow glory of our golden-rod.

There Belgium's bloom and Italy's fragrance blend;
There shamrock buds and purple heather grows;
There the fair lilies of the fields of France
Grow side by side with England's beautiful rose.

There, with the whispering maples and the pines,
With cypress black and fragrant laurel bloom,
The evening winds with gentle rapture blend
The breath of wattle and the southern broom.

O ask me not to take my love away—
We should be lonely for the fields of France.

—The Landmark

Laying of Cornerstone of Sunshine Ballard Cabin

Lieutenant-Governor Thruston Ballard and President-Emeritus Wm. Goodell Frost gave the principal addresses on Saturday at the laying of the cornerstone of the "Sunshine Ballard Cabin," the gift of Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Ballard. The new building is being erected as an annex to the Log House to increase the facilities for teaching weaving and other fireside industries. The Lieutenant-Governor spoke in part as follows:

"When my wife and I visited Egypt a few years ago, we saw great ruins covering hundreds of acres, and I began to wonder why Egypt, having once had so much, had gone down leaving nothing but ruins. As we continued our journey, the ruins of the ancient Babylon and the broken columns which betrayed the former grandeur of Greece and Rome caught our attention. I will tell you my opinion why these old cities and civilizations had their rise and fall. If you will study their history, you will find that they began as a working people and worked their way until they became great; then they brought in slaves from the surrounding nations and ceased to work, hiring other men to be their farmers and their soldiers. Consequently, when the barbarians came down upon them, they had no one to defend them or to till their farms.

I think the fundamental principle in life is work. If you want health in the body or the mind or the spirit, you must work. If we do not work, our people will degenerate. I think that it is a most impressive fact that every boy and girl in this college must work. As long as this is the keynote of this Institution, it must be successful. When we saw that this was Berea's program, we wanted to help in this great work. We have struggled, in our early life, and since God has given it into our power to be able to help others, I can heartily say that this is the proudest moment of my life when I feel that I can do something to help

these boys and girls in Berea in their struggles for success.

An address on the "Significance of Fireside Industries" was made by President-Emeritus Frost, who was introduced by his successor, President Hutchins, as "The Dreamer who had seen his dreams come true."

Dr. Frost spoke as follows:
"The building in which we rejoice today has three values—poetical, educational, moral.

"Next to religion the greatest source of poetry is the love of woman, and until less than a hundred years ago every woman was largely occupied and educated by spinning and weaving. We see all the heroines of our imagination from the Colonial dames back to the wife of Hector bearing the distaff as a scepter and engaged at the loom. In modern times the distaff has been superseded by the spinning wheel, but it has not been forgotten.

"Looking back to the first heroine of all our literature, we see Penelope, the wife of Ulysses, sustaining her heart by occupation in weaving while her hero is gone to the wars. Who that has read the parting of Hector and Andromache, or that cherishes a miniature of the grandmother whose body was buried fifty years ago, would consent to have the processes of the fireside industries disappear? So much for poetic value.

"And the cultural value of these processes which have done so much to mould and develop the womanhood which we love has the endorsement of the best educational theory.

"Education is the drawing out of the powers and the will and the soul of the pupil. It is effected in many ways: The catechism, the lecture, the laboratory, the question and answers of the class room are all good. But there is a distinct and necessary form of education which consists in causing a pupil to undertake a project, and to create something which shall show in permanent form his painstaking and his skill.

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U. S. News

VIOLATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT

Findings of the Secretary of Agriculture recently issued disclose a violation of section 5 of the United States Grain Standards Act on the part of Franke Grain Co., Milwaukee, Wis. This company had a contract with an eastern dealer for No. 2 White corn. A carload which had been inspected as No. 6 Mixed, was invoiced to the dealer as No. 4 corn. The secretary found that the Franke Grain Co., had, by means of an invoice and correspondence, represented to the receiver that the corn was of a better grade than that shown by the official inspection certificate.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The appointment of Honorable Charles H. Burke, of South Dakota, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is one which will be a source of gratification to all friends of the Indian.

Mr. Burke is a native of New York State, but removed to South Dakota while a very young man. He comes into office with a first-hand knowledge of the people with whom he has to deal, gained partly from living in close proximity to the Sioux reservations, and in the city which has one of the large non-reservation schools, and also from having served seven terms in Congress, most of the time as a member of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, and part of the time as its Chairman. During these years he made himself known as a friend of the Indians in the legislative questions that arose. In 1921 he made a vigorous fight to protect the Oklahoma Indians from wholesale graft in connection with probate and other matters, and in other instances he has made a firm stand on the side of justice.

HARDING REMINDED OF PROMISE

A telegram to President Harding (Continued on Page Eight)

World News

A conference on colonial affairs has just been held in Tokio, Japan. The report has been given out that Japan will give up the Shantung peninsula as soon as suitable arrangements can be made by China to take care of the section. Siberia also will be left free by Japan. This means that the aggressive policy of expansion is to be abandoned. Such action on the part of Japan would do much to restore confidence. The problem of a country of small natural resources and an increasing population, however, would still exist.

The German government has recently shown signs of taking more stringent measures to diminish the amount of drinking in the country. A warning has been given that alcoholic liquors are injuring the population and are a means of waste that cannot be allowed now that Germany must meet her reparation bill. Thus the heavy indemnity may prove a blessing in disguise, if it changes the habits of a people who have been large consumers of beer and other liquors.

The Pope has made an appeal to the people of Ireland to stop the policy of terrorism which has been prevailing so long. Attention is called to the fact that it will not be likely to win the object desired and is degrading to the religious and moral life of the people. High church officials in Ireland are using their influence in the same direction. Catholicism is a mighty force in Ireland, and if it cannot restrain the population, nothing can except the cruel force of English armies.

The problem of Silesia continues to disturb the peace of Europe and seems to threaten a division between England and France. Poland has always found a friend in France. The relation of friendship between the two countries goes far back to the time when France was a kingdom and the two royal families were connected by marriage. Now France wishes to prevent Germany from getting that part of Silesia that is rich in iron. It so happens that the mining section is inhabited largely by Poles.

The papers of the week have been giving much space to the recent speech of Col. Harvey, made at the Pilgrim celebration. He took occasion to make it clear that the United States would have nothing to do with the League of Nations. His speech was made up of the usual vigorous expressions for which the new ambassador to England is noted. Some phrases were certainly not very diplomatic and will not give the English people a very high opinion of the United States and her part in the World War.

A disturbed condition of affairs apparently exists in Portugal. Either a revolution is already under way or is likely to break out. There is a good deal of Democratic spirit in that little country, whose government has been far from ideal for many years. There is always a reaction on the parent state from Brazil, a vigorous and prosperous child. Brazil has been a refuge for the progressive population of Portugal for many years.

A noted French scientist, Madame Curie, is now visiting in the United States. Her chief distinction was the discovery of radium some years ago. Since she has been in this country she has received sixty degrees of various kinds from colleges, universities, medical associations, and scientific bodies. As a scientist, she is industrious and painstaking. The discovery of radium has had important consequences. It is used in the treatment of cancer. This substance is found in very small quantities, as yet, and the state of New York last year paid a quarter of million dollars for a grain of it.

Buy American Goods.

Washington.—President Harding and his Cabinet have decided to insist that all funds collected privately by allied and other foreign Powers in this country, through flotation of bonds or otherwise, must be expended in this country to rehabilitate American export trade and settle outstanding balances. This policy has been determined upon definitely, but the means of its accomplishment have not been worked out.